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NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

No. 2007

CONTENTS

PAGE

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Briefs

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Palestinians Taking Kamikaze Training | 1 |
| Muhsin's Successor | 1 |

AFGHANISTAN

- | | |
|--|----|
| 60 Years of Lasting Friendship With USSR
(Editorial; ANIS, 27 May 79)..... | 2 |
| Western Media Publishing Anti-Afghan Propaganda
(Kabul Radio, 27 Jul 79)..... | 5 |
| Amin Addresses Elders of Nimroz Region
(Hafizollah Amin; Kabul Radio, 28, 29 Jul 79)..... | 6 |
| Part I: 'Respect Our Independence'
Part II: BBC Criticized | |
| 'Reactionary Publications' of Pakistan Scored
(Kabul Radio, 29 Jul 79)..... | 11 |
| Kabul Notes Pakistan Monthly's Attack on Pakistan Leaders
(Kabul Radio, 26 Jul 79)..... | 13 |

Briefs

- | | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Army Loyal to Revolution | 14 |
| Pakistan Opposition | 14 |

ALGERIA

Briefs

- | | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Officers Promoted | 16 |
| Delegation to Visit USSR | 16 |
| Cuban Official Visits | 16 |

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
BAHRAIN	
Bahrain Economy Said To Be Weak (SADA AL-USBU', 29 May 79).....	17
EGYPT	
Tourism Complex To Be Built Near Pyramids (OCTOBER, 29 Jul 79).....	24
IRAN	
12,000 Kurds Threaten To Leave (ETTELA'AT, 21 Jun 79).....	25
Iraqis Flood Khuzistan With Arms (ETTELA'AT, 6 Jun 79).....	27
Kuwait Inciting Revolt in Khuzistan (ETTELA'AT, 3 Jun 79).....	29
Chief of Staff Will Not Pit Army Against People (ETTELA'AT, 4 Jun 79).....	32
MP Commander Opposes Defense Ministry Order (ETTELA'AT, 21 Jun 79).....	34
Golpaigani Discusses Constitution of Islam (ETTELA'AT, 21 Jun 79).....	36
IRAQ	
OPEC Must Counter Western Greed, Control (As'ad al-'Aqili; AL-JUMHURIYAH, 14 Jun 79).....	39
Briefs	
Husayn Feared for Life	48
SRAEL	
Editorial Sees Patience in Dealing With Disturbances (Editorial; HAZOFEH, 3 Jul 79).....	49
Housing Shortage Now Critical Problem (Editorial; HAZOFEH, 3 Jul 79).....	51

CONTENTS (Continued)		Page
Chief Rabbinical Council Authority Questioned (Editorial; HAMODI'A, 2 Jul 79).....		52
Extending Term of Chief Rabbinical Council Debated (Editorial; HAZOFEH, 3 Jul 79).....		54
Price Policy Encounters Implementation Difficulties (Editorial; HAMODI'A, 2 Jul 79).....		56
Reorganization of Military Court System Debated (Ze'ev Shif; HA'ARETZ, 4 Jul 79).....		57
Briefs		
Mayor Leaves Electric Company		62
MOROCCO		
Government 'Could Not Accept' Independent Sahara Province in South (Louis Gravier; LE MONDE, 27 Jul 79).....		63
TUNISIA		
Briefs		
OAU's Palestinian Decision		64

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PALESTINIANS TAKING KAMIKAZE TRAINING--Beirut, July 29 (AFP)--A Palestinian leader warned today that Palestinian pilots will launch so-called kamikaze suicide attacks on Israeli targets if Israel strikes at military bases, Palestinian civilians or villages in Lebanon. The head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, Ahmad Jibril, told the Lebanese weekly "Magazine" today that thousands of pilots had successfully completed their training in several Arab states. He said they were waiting only for orders to strike at targets which would be assigned to them "with or without the agreement of the Arab state which has helped to train them." He said the pilots had been trained on MIG 23 supersonic planes. Mr Jibril also said that in his view Syria would not be ready to face up to Israel until it had essential land-based war installations, mainly radar, which should be sited in mountains in West Lebanon. He added that Syria would have to provide the means to defend these installations, which were certain to be attacked by Israel from land, sea and air. He also commented that the United States appeared incapable of intervening directly in the Gulf. Mr Jibril said that his organisation opposed the formation of a Palestinian government in exile because this would destroy Palestinian armed resistance. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 0958 GMT 29 Jul 79 NC]

MUHSIN'S SUCCESSOR--Damascus, Aug. 1. (AFP)--Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) member Hasan (Ajaj) has emerged as the candidate likeliest to succeed murdered PLO official Zuhayr Muhsin as chief of the pro-Syrian as-Sa'iqah organisation, reliable sources within as-Sa'iqah said today. Mr. (Ajaj) was deputy to Mr. Muhsin, who was also head of the PLO military department. He died in hospital last Thursday after being shot the previous Tuesday night in Cannes, France, by unknown gunmen. The Lebanese news bulletin the Middle East Reporter said on Friday that Mr. Muhsin's job could go to Sami 'Attari, leader of the Palestinian section of Syria's ruling Ba'th socialist party. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT 1 Aug 79 NC]

CSO: 4820

AFGHANISTAN

60 YEARS OF LASTING FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

Kabul ANIS in Dari 27 May 79 pp 4, 7

[Editorial]

[Text] It will be exactly 60 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union--60 years, whose passage was marked by correctness and actual good relations and neighborhood and fruitful cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, and which may be even considered as an example of the expression of traditional friendship and steadfast good neighborhood between the two countries in the world.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin was the founder of these excellent and fraternal relations.

Although in accordance with their original nature these relations were meant to be developed, the rulers of the Yahya Dynasty-who were sworn enemies of the people of Afghanistan and who considered friendship between peoples contrary to their grasping interests and their imperialist masters-in order to weaken solidarity between the peoples, including friendship and cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, they were putting spokes into it and engaged in brutish exploitation.

With the triumph of the victorious and irrevocable Sawr Revolution under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and under talented and wise guidance of our great leader Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Democratic Khalq Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council, who removed forever the oppression of tyrants and exploiters from our country, a new phase in the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union was opened and the future relations of the two countries will be based on decisive and unstinted support and protection of legitimate rights of the peoples, of the movements of national liberation all over the world, the abolition of capitalism and reaction, and the repression of activities which stand in the way of freedom and independence of the countries of the world and impede them. The Soviet Union was the first country to recognize de jure the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The official and friendly trip of the great leader of our people Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Khalq Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council, to the Soviet Union, and the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and good neighborhood between the two countries in December last year between the leaders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union has established the basis for a wider and more fruitful cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

The first article of this treaty states that cooperation and friendship between the two countries will be based on equality of rights and respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and nonintervention in each others affairs.

Afghanistan has been the first country to extend its official recognition to the world's first workers' government, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. And, reciprocally, the Soviet Union had been also the first country which recognized de jure political independence of Afghanistan, and this matter in the course of more than half a century has remained in the minds of the peoples of both countries and has a special place as a great event in relations between the peoples. As this in fact has been demonstrated by valuable results of cooperation for the mutual benefit of the two peoples and the cause of peace in the region and the world.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union cooperate also traditionally well in world affairs. Thus, the Soviet Union appreciates the existing cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and the joint efforts being always made for the defense of peace, reinforcement of detente, and the fight for liberation of the peoples from the chains of exploitation and imperialism. Certainly, it is obvious that this firm foreign policy of both countries is due not only to political situation but it is also in the vital interest of both countries.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the congratulatory messages were exchanged between the great leader of our people, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council, Hafizullah Amin, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and His Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of that country, and His Excellency Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. In these messages wishes were expressed that the fruitful cooperation between the two countries be further expanded and strengthened for the greater well-being and happiness of both countries and for peace in the region and the world.

While congratulating the people of both countries on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of relation of indissoluble friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, we are fully confident that under auspices of the great Sawr Revolution and fundamental principles of our Khalq order, the relations of cooperation and good neighborhood between our two countries will still further expand and become strengthened, and that the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union will benefit from fruitful results and expectations, for the two countries firmly believe that by their mutual cooperation in the preservation of the interests of the two countries and for the enhancement of peace in Asia and in the world they proceed toward its reinforcement and development.

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CSO: 4906

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AFGHANISTAN

WESTERN MEDIA PUBLISHING ANTI-AFGHAN PROPAGANDA

Kabul Radio in English to Europe 1900 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Pakistan Foreign [as heard] monthly in its recent issue writes under the title: Propaganda machine: facts quoted by informed sources reveal that the plan of propaganda against the revolution of Afghanistan is similar to the plan utilized by the American Central Intelligence Agency for nourishment of internal strife in Angola and other places. The funds required for the plan are provided by the Society of Islamic (?World) and the Islamic World Relations. It states that the monetary sources of these organizations themselves are being financed by CIA and Saudi Arabia. Propaganda agencies in Europe and especially England have undertaken issues related to the provision of propaganda materials and their publication. Centers of propaganda and publicity in the region in Pakistan have transferred to Teheran, and even one of its offices has been opened in Delhi also. But still, the (?series) of these propaganda continue in Pakistan.

The France PRESSE News Agency has undertaken in return for a considerable amount of money the duty of transmitting of false and ugly propaganda by the enemies of the revolution, and similarly the REUTER and BBC, in return for money, republish these propaganda. After the of France PRESSE, BBC and REUTER were (?affected) on these false news. [as printed]. The news are published once again in the newspapers and press of the world and the region. The Islamic World Society, the Islamic World Relations and other fugitive Afghani organizations pay in return for the publication of these fabricated news. Sometimes the governments of certain countries also persist in the publication of these news, such as what is being published in some Pakistani press from the publication of which even the Western press are ashamed.

The daily WASHINGTON POST and NEW YORK TIMES from time to time (?shed) responsibility of the truth or false of these news. In Pakistan, in addition to the fugitive reactionary groups, another leftist extremist group is also active. It has close relations with the rightist groups. (?With) this group another so-called leftist group is cooperating. It has recently printed a publication in Pushtu language and has distributed it in the fugitive camp.

AFHGANISTAN

AMIN ADDRESSES ELDERS OF NIMROZ REGION

Part I: 'Respect Our Independence'

Kabul Radio in English to Europe 1900 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[**"Highlights"** of Part One of speech by Hafizullah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Lomri Wazir, delivered recently before the elders of Nimroz Province at the (?Sawr) Palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs-- recording in vernacular, followed by English translation]

[Text] My dear compatriots, I have the honor to meet you brave toilers from Nimroz in the pleasant atmosphere set by the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council, Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki. To welcome you is an honor, because you come from the burning desert of the [word indistinct] country to the capital, the cradle of Great Sawr Revolution. You are welcomed in a revolutionary manner in this cradle of revolution.

(?If) the political power could not be transferred to the workers, toilers and possibility of a blossoming of Afghanistan (?was remote), it was for this reason that our class and revolutionary struggle was directed (?to) wresting the political power from the beast-like oppressors. The brave workers, noble peasants and dignified toilers of Afghanistan the great struggle resulted in the (?red) Sawr Revolution, which is not only a cause of happiness to the toilers of Afghanistan but all your brother toilers in Pakistan, Iran, the region and the world. [sentence as printed] Today the brave sons and brothers of you patriots and heroes were able to show to all (your) toiling brothers in Pakistan and Iran that toppling of oppressors, spongers, cruel and haughty [word indistinct] is possible with a revolution similar to Sawr Revolution. They, too, can free themselves like the toiling people of Afghanistan and achieve honors and (?state) such a revolution which is personified by the Great Sawr Revolution.

In Afghanistan the Great Sawr Revolution frees our toilers from all afflictions and within no time the gap between the rich and poor will be bridged, the masters and servants will be no more, (?which term is) hated now in

Afghanistan. All are equal and (?brothers). All will work for the prosperity of the country, and will be able to use their energy in the building of Afghanistan. They should work and build their country and also reap the fruits of their labor.

We have explicitly said and say it again that whoever was in the ranks of (?Khans), big landlords and landowners prior to Sawr Revolution and after it joined the ranks of workers, peasants and toilers and, or as a result of patriotism is ready to stand beside peasants and workers for the flourishing of the country, wants to work and have a dignified life in Afghanistan. He is our friend and brother and stands on the same front as us and should be respected by all. We do not condemn anybody to being a (?Khan), sponger or landlord. We will insult nobody; we will judge everybody according to his deeds after the Sawr Revolution.

We have animosity with those who still dream about barbarism and [word indistinct] and want once again to eliminate the power of toilers, laborers and workers in order to reinstall the same spongers. Such persons are enemies of the country and people. We can never reconcile with them, and there is no question of a common life with them.

Your friend is the friend of all the toilers throughout the world and all toilers of the region, Pakistan, Iran and toilers of Afghanistan and (?Pakhtoon) and Baluch brothers. We have (?criterions) of our friendship. We all know that your valorous fathers and forefathers gained the independence of their country by (?shedding) their blood and they have safeguarded it. And for the first time in the history of the world they defeated the greatest empire on earth, the British Empire, and this is the greatest pride inherited (?to) us. Those who boast of friendship with us, they can really be our friends when they respect our independence, our soil and our (?prideful) traditions. We have learned from our fathers and forefathers to be faithful to our friends.

We never cheat our friends. Our fathers and forefathers have proved to the world that one of their prominent characters is that of life and interest to homeland and independence of their country. They have also proved that faithfulness to the friends of our country and those friends who have respect and interest for our independence and construction of our country. Anyone in the world who helps us in such a way so that we are an independent and free country, and as dignified people work for building our country and make use of friendly cooperation of our brothers with due respect to our independence, our sanctity, our tradition, our homeland are really our brothers. We are not ashamed of anyone's friendship. We have extended hand of friendship to all countries in the world. Our conditions for friendship are known. We do not want to allow anyone to interfere in our internal affairs. We respect others' freedom, [words indistinct] traditions and whoever wants friendship with us should respect

our traditions. We respect sanctities of others and whoever wants friendship with us should respect our (?prideful) sanctity. Anyone who helps us under such conditions we will happily and warmly welcome him and as a friend we (?use) their assistance for constructing our country.

We have historical evidence--our esteemed patriots who have settled here and others living throughout Afghanistan are fully aware that in the history of Afghanistan and in the course of 62 years of friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union no incident has occurred to mar the friendship between our people or cause the slightest dismay of the two sides. No one in the world can say a single word in the course of 62 years of our friendship with the Soviet Union of disrespect or damaging to our traditions, independence and sanctity of our country. But the history is witness that since the era of his majesty Amanullah Khan until today our good neighbor, the Soviet Union, has helped us in all affairs including the agriculture, industry, road construction, construction of factories, (?plants), building, construction of universities--whatever you think of, the Soviet Union has helped us in building our country.

Alongside this, we have safeguarded our high-headedness and pride of independence. All our traditions to which you and our forefathers boast of have been respected. We have never traded with anyone in the world our independence, our homeland, our traditions and our high and valuable sanctity. However, the aid has been given to construction of our country as a result of which our country is ever blossoming. Of course, the uneasiness of our enemies, thus our enemies make treacherous propaganda against (?us). We are for peace in the region and the world. We need peace because the past, rotten and out-dated regime has left us with a ruined and backward country. We are in need of [word indistinct] which related to our life because a dignified life is found in building and blossoming of the country. The country can be better built in peace. We are the supporter, protector and defender of peace in the region and the world. We are not for war and do not want to attack others. However, if the war is imposed on us we will defend our country and homeland like our fathers and forefathers.

In Afghanistan every nationality is against its parasites, suppressors and masters. When the oppressors see the situation in Afghanistan they tremble with fear. This situation will inevitably come to Pakistan and Iran. The toilers of Pakistan and Iran say, in Pakistan the toilers of Punjab, Sind and in Iran the toilers of Turkoman, Azarbaijan, (Farsi) and Kirds are not brothers, equals and friends? And why are they not living freely and proudly in their own country? When the oppressors see that Afghanistan is becoming an example for the nationalities of Pakistan and Iran, therefore the spongers and reactionaries, imperialists, aggressors and other enemies of the toiling people try to impose a war on us and force us to stand against them for the sake of defense of the homeland, independence and honour of the country. [Radio states that 'Part II of this speech will be brought to you in our program tomorrow']

Part II: BBC Criticized

Kabul Radio in English to Europe 1900 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[("Highlights" of Part Two of speech by Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo and prime minister, delivered "recently" before the elders of Nimroz Province at the (?Sawr) Palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs-- recording in vernacular, followed by English translation]

[Text] Such honors, prosperity, progress and advancement we want for Afghanistan we want the same for the toilers of the region, because we have class links with our toiling brothers in Pakistan, Iran, in the region and other countries. We have close links with them. Our enemies and friends are common. Anyone who lives from the blood of the toilers in the world and anyone who has fixed his eyes on the outcome of the labor of toilers is our enemy. Anyone who is on the side of the toilers, believes in their leadership and wants to build the country according to his ability and earns according to his labor is our friend.

That is why our Pashtoon and Baluch brothers consider the Great Sawr Revolution theirs and are proud of it. All our Pashtoon and Baluch brethren are standing to defend the revolution. The toilers of Pashtoon and Baluch have the same brotherly feelings and sentiments as you, they have the sense of solidarity with you and consider Afghanistan as their own homeland. We have the honor that today in every demonstration, rally and meeting of the toilers of Sind and Punjab, the slogans of long live Taraki and long live Sawr Revolution are openly heard because they consider the Sawr Revolution their own and deem it [word indistinct] to their interests. As the freedom of Afghanistan was welcomed in Sind and Punjab during the reign of His Majesty Amanullah Khan, our Great Sawr Revolution has been delightfully welcomed by the toilers of Sind and Punjab today and has been celebrated with love and affection.

Imagine, BBC is teaching our toilers Islam! It was the British who ousted the toiling Muslims of Palestine from the Holy Land, Jerusalem (?or) the first [word indistinct] of Muslims from the historical point of view and their second [word indistinct] from the sanctity point of view, and let the parasites and oppressors of Israel settle down there. But now they defend Islam and Muslims in Afghanistan. They are standing on the same front with Israel against the Muslims and wipe out the sons of women of Palestine's Muslim toilers, but in Afghanistan they shout: Oh, God, Islam is in danger!

Yes, this voice of danger is raised from the British, The British want to tell our Muslim people that they would become infidel and this voice of Islamic brotherhood is heard today from BBC and the British as well.

The servants of briths and reactionaries in Pakistan raise the voice of supporting Islam in Afghanistan. As the parasites of Afghanistan who used to deceive our toiling people and such their blood and as they took refuge to British [as heard] in India when they found their interests in danger during the reign of Amanullah Khan and fired (?from the lap of British) on Amanullah Khan, their sons and their heirs have fled today from Afghanistan and have taken refuge to the British. They collect money and seek help, saying that Islam is in danger in Afghanistan. You should notice that this is an intrigue, and they do not want that the toilers of Afghanistan to find food, clothing and shelter and live a prideful and honorable life. They want their servants to rule here. They do not want that those who had been servants, laborers and toilers prior to the Great Sawr Revolution have power in their hands. That is why I draw the attention of all the toilers of the country to the fact that the British and their servants have launched treacherous propaganda against them. The treacherous reactionaries of Pakistan and Iran have encroached on you. Your country has been the target of the aggression of enemies of the country. It is a war of defense of the country, a war of defense of the honor and independence of the country and defense of the Khalqi regime and workers, toilers, laborers, poor and destitute. At this time will you defend your country and your honor or stand on the side of the enemy?

Our fathers have said that in such a situation the best and most prideful death is the death in the stronghold of defense of the revolution, independence and honor of the country. We are not afraid of such death and we proceed ahead and crush and annihilate our enemies, because the regime is a Khalqi regime, a regime of workers and a regime of toiling Muslims. Those who sucked the blood of toilers in the name of Islam and exerted oppression in the name of Islam and those who traded Islam in Afghanistan and made Islam a ploy for meeting their unclean and dirty interests have no place in Afghanistan anymore and cannot rule and govern here.

CSO: 4920

AFGHANISTAN

'REACTIONARY PUBLICATIONS' OF PAKISTAN SCORED

Kabul Radio in English to Europe 1900 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Pakistan FORUM magazine, published in Karachi, in its (?Monday) issue asks: In case 80 percent of the territory of Afghanistan are in the hands of Ekhwani Shayatin and 70 percent of the people of Afghanistan support them, and the government has escaped from Kabul and 15,000 government troops have deserted, then why do the Ekhwanis procrastinate in seizing the government?

The subversion of the reactionary publications of Pakistan against the revolution of Afghanistan has entered a new phase. Every day, in a provocative manner, they write in these periodicals that an intensive battle is in progress against the government. The JANG newspaper, apart from the psychological war against the people, for a long time has had the duty of fomenting wars with neighboring countries. Materials published in JANG, JASARAT, NAWA-I-WAQT dailies and other reactionary periodicals of Pakistan do not even come near to reality. Perhaps everyone indulges in publication of provocative materials on the instructions of their imperialist masters.

That the English-language newspaper DAWN, owned by the celebrated Haroon family, which (?surmises) itself to be very (?astute) and cannot even think of making unsound judgments, delivered to its readers such news is really interesting.

Along with the claims of the reactionary publications of Pakistan, the statements of the official spokesman of the government of Pakistan are published in Pakistani papers: that the number of Afghan fugitives increases from day to day, that the number of these fugitives has reached 150,000. With hearing and reading this news every (?thinking) individual asks himself that if 70 percent of the people fight against the government, if 80 percent of the territory of Afghanistan is in the hands of Ekhwani Shayatin, etc., then why does the number of fugitives increase from day to day. Why do they not go into the [word indistinct] liberated areas? Who do they hesitate in seizing the government?

The sources of plundering of Ekhwani Shayatin, the usurers, the smugglers and the (?slavers) [word indistinct] like feudals and the Sardars have been lost to them in Afghanistan and now in one way or another they must receive rations from the imperialist masters and reactionary governments tied to them. They claim successes as much as they suffer defeats. They attack civil servants, members of the people's party, teachers and other patriots. They destroy their homes. They either steal livestock or kill them. The landowners, feudals, slavers, Muslim-looking Farangis, extreme leftists and short-sighted nationalists have formed common front everywhere. With the aid of the imperialist countries, Peking chauvinists and the reactionary governments of the region they try to lead the people of Afghanistan astray with provocative propaganda.

CSO: 4920

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL NOTES PAKISTAN MONTHLY'S ATTACK ON PAKISTAN LEADERS

Kabul Radio in English to Europe 1900 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Pakistan FOREIGN MONTHLY published in Karachi in its current issue publishes an article by (?Iftikhar Hussein) from Lahore, entitled "The Intrigues of the Reactionaries." Since the occurrence of workers' revolution in the Khalqi Republic of Afghanistan, in Pakistan, which imperialism considers as a strong-hold and fortress, the rulers and their other agents have plunged in fear because watching the annihilation of their class friends in Afghanistan is unbearable to them. This is why they and their agents have embarked upon propaganda that Islam is in danger. The ruling classes of Pakistan see that the workers, peasants and other toilers of Afghanistan have been delivered from the repression of the exploiting Khans. Inside Pakistan, the era of annihilation and decay of capitalism and feudalism has started, and economic crisis has gained (?permanence), and the people can no more sustain its impact. The workers, peasants and middle classes of the society are becoming more united, and try to transform the old (?diktat) order. The ruling class and the reactionary parties nurtured by them, making use of various means, have come out to suppress this movement. The most important of these means is the religion and they try to (?make) use of it [word indistinct] among the workers, peasants and other toilers. Now the reactionary groups have put aside the hue and cry for democracy, equality and egalitarianism and openly try to rule by the power of the sword. Under the pretence of religion they try to keep the peasants and workers under the walls [as heard] and declare illegal the progressive parties, and with the slogan of one nation and one country they wish to bring to power such a fascist government in which the representatives of the masses would be deprived of the right to formulate laws for economic, political and social and cultural advancement. And it would be void of every semblance of democracy. The ruling classes and the reactionary parties nurtured by them attack upon the progressive parties for the purpose of setting up such a government and shout slogans against them and hold massive meetings against them. But now the time of shouting slogans and delivering of speeches has passed so far as the people are concerned. Now earnest sacrifices should be made for the transfer of power to the people. It is the duty of all informed, enlightened, the political leaders and the progressive elements to arm the masses with political and progressive consciousness, unify them under a unitary order and lead them towards a positive and real objective.

AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

ARMY LOYAL TO REVOLUTION--They aggravate religious, language and local fanaticism and at times they succeed in it. (Rajindrah Singh), the correspondent of TIMES OF INDIA who has recently returned from Kabul and published a realistic report on this connection, said that occupation and (?seizure) of some of the regions by rebels is not true. (Singh) writes that the security authorities in Afghanistan are very informed and active. They learn immediately of every attempt at subversion, and in case disturbances occur somewhere the revolutionary forces severely crush it in a matter of hours. One can gather from the realities that the army of Afghanistan is totally loyal to the revolution and the government enjoys warm support of the people hence, Ekhwani Shayatin can (?do) absolutely nothing. (Singh) adds that falling of the government in Kabul is a fool's daydream. Foreign correspondents have no information about the situation in Afghanistan. They claim that the government of Nur Mohammad Taraki has weakened its bases by virtue of land reforms. You see for yourselves that implementation of land reform strengthens or weakens a government. The peasants who have become landowners will support or oppose a government. [Text] [Kabul Radio in English to Europe 1900 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD]

PAKISTAN OPPOSITION--(?Ziaulul) Mengal, brother of Attaula Mengal, leader of the National Party [as heard] has returned to Pakistan after 6 years' stay in Afghanistan and in an exclusive interview with (?MAZLUM) newspaper has said: The news dispatches which have been published in publications of Pakistan regarding some events in Afghanistan are void of truth and constitute crude propaganda against the present government of Afghanistan. It is evident that when revolution occurs in a society which is as strongly (?bent) upon old traditions and mores, it is strongly resisted by self-interested elements. Such resistance against the revolution of Afghanistan is very insignificant, while the revolutionary changes in Afghanistan have resulted in profound awakening and zeal among the oppressed and exploited people of the country, who form the great majority of the Afghan society. (?Ziaulul) Mengal, in answer to a question, said in the confrontation with the forces of Pakistan in which he himself had been injured, the members of the Mengal tribe and other Baluchi tribes sought refuge partly on mountains and partly in Afghanistan. Some of these people returned to

Baluchistan, while the majority of the members of the Marri tribe are still residing in Afghanistan. According to other news published in this newspaper, the Pakistan-Afghanistan Friendship Society in a meeting at (?Char Feddar) has demanded the immediate return of the Afghan fugitives to their country and, similarly, immediate stop to their poisonous publicity against the revolution of Afghanistan and establishment of friendly relations with Afghanistan. [Text] [Kabul Radio in English to Europe 1900 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD]

CSO: 4920

ALGERIA

BRIEFS

OFFICERS PROMOTED--Algiers, 28/7/79 (APS)--President Chadli Bendjedid proceeded Thursday to the promotion of higher officers of the National Army (ANP). Thus, the secretary-general of the Defence Ministry, Lieutenant-Colonel Kasdi Merbah, was promoted to the rank of colonel. The other promoted officers are Mohamed Alleg (colonel), director of the Commissariat Politique; Mustapha Chelloufi (colonel), commander of the Darak el Watani (gendarmerie); Colonel Mohamed Attailia, commander of the 1st Military Region; Colonel Kamel Abderrahim, commander of the 2d Military Region; Colonel Khaled Nezzar, commander of the 3d Military Region; Colonel Ali Bouhadja, commander of Algiers territorial sector; Lieutenant-Colonel Hocine Benmalem, commander of the Fourth Military Region. [Text] [Algiers APS in English 1012 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD]

DELEGATION TO VISIT USSR--Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, member of the Political Bureau and party coordinator, this afternoon at [words indistinct] Palace received the Soviet ambassador to Algeria, Vasiliy Rykov. They exchanged views on various issues of mutual interest and the strengthening and promotion of relations between the two countries and parties. The Soviet ambassador delivered to the party coordinator an invitation from the CPSU Central Committee for an FLN party delegation to visit the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted and the date for the visit will be fixed later. [Text] [Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD]

CUBAN OFFICIAL VISITS--Algiers--Joel Domenech, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, made a stopover at Algiers Dar-el-Beida Airport yesterday afternoon on his way to Mali. He was met at the airport by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by the Cuban ambassador to Algiers. [Text] [Algiers APS in French 1100 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD]

CSO: 4400

BAHRAIN ECONOMY SAID TO BE WEAK

Al-Manama SADA AL-USBU' in Arabic 29 May 79 pp 7-9

[Article: "This Man Is Sounding the Alarm: Famine Is Imminent"]

[Text] We are buying even water and air, so where is the economy, gentlemen? The Gulf countries are not agricultural, and the country that has no agriculture has no future. Famine, then, is in store. The rich get richer and the poor get poorer. Is it possible? The cheapest thing to Arabs is blood--so it seems. We are brothers, we are neighbors, we are one people and one community. We are permitted to buy stocks in Holland and Belgium, but not in Kuwait or Qatar!

I was told: "If you want to know about the Bahraini economy why, then, don't you learn about it from the authorities on the subject? Why don't you go to 'Ali ibn Yusuf 'Fakhru and Muhammad al-Muna'i? Each of them is a sea of information.

I went to Fakhru and al-Muna'i. Each was indeed a sea, bountiful and fertile, although one sea was different from the other.

Al-Muna'i was serene, deep and calm. 'Ali Fakhru, on the other hand, was tempestuous and noisy, and gave warning of mortal danger.

Do you want to learn about the economy of Bahrain?

Listen first to what 'Ali Fakhru has to say.

1.

After the oil runs out, what then?

'Ali Fakhru answered the question quite frankly.

"We firmly believe that if God closes one door he opens 1,000 others in its place. We used to have the pearl industry, but the era of the pearl came to an end. Then came oil. What is next? In any case I am not

optimistic because the Gulf is not an agricultural region. In my opinion the country that has no agriculture has no future. What, then, is our fate? All of the Arab countries are responsible for the coming famine. We are going to need food before we need guns. If the rulers of the countries are unable to get together to provide this food they will be the worst [illegible word] of the rights of their peoples.

"You ask me about the economy?

"I was in Australia and saw with my own eyes a wheat harvest estimated at 10 million tons, in addition to 150 million head of cattle and 54 million head of cows. In spite of that they are afraid of poverty and famine, and are very carefully taking those two things into consideration. Can you imagine that they consume only 2 million tons of wheat, and yet they are worried, and are taking that day into consideration? But what have we done? What have we done while importing everything, even water and air! Isn't it strange that we buy a glass of "pure" water for 350 fils? Isn't it strange that a gallon of water costs a dinar and a half while a gallon of gasoline cost only 150 fils? You're asking me about the economy? Where is the economy, gentlemen, Arabs?"

2.

What benefits do we derive from oil?

'Ali Fakhru asked and answered a question:

"What good is having 10 million dinars when the West tells me 'I will not sell you water.'

"Before that I have another question: How much benefit will the Arabs derive from oil? Didn't you know that the machines are owned and run by the West? The machines and everthing else. Didn't you know that the oil companies as middlemen make a higher profit than the Arab owners of the oil?

"And you ask me what the solution is? Let me ask you what the solution is."

3.

- short pause. Permit me to introduce 'Ali Fakhru to those who do not know him. But who in Bahrain does not know 'Ali Fakhru? He comes from a family of merchants. Before he was 10 years of age he started going to the market with his father to learn. In 1942 the boy became the manager of a business office. We are now approaching the middle of 1979. Long experience, certainly, which merits our utilizing the best of it.

Do you want to learn about the Bahraini economy? Listen with me to 'Ali Fakhru.

"In former times, since there were no other ports in the area, Bahrain was the terminal to which goods flowed for export to the other Gulf countries. These goods originated in America, England, Germany and other Western countries, and India. These sources have not yet changed, but the volume has increased. But we admit to you now that we cannot say that Bahrain has an economy in the sense that it is understood abroad. We are simply importers. More precisely, what I am saying is that in Bahrain merchants are merely "grocers." Our commerce is a commerce of consumption. The merchant buys rice at 10 dinars and then sells it for 12 dinars.

"In the 1950's," adds 'Ali Fakhru, "a movement began in Bahrain which brought stock corporations and some other government projects, such as taxi service, ('ib'), Gulf Airlines, fishing operations, dry docks, banks, insurance companies and hotels. I support these stock corporations because they have created a good market in the country, and they have also invested large sums, and have encouraged large numbers of the youth to become involved in the corporate sector.

"Almost all of these companies are profitable, and still vigorous, but unfortunately the majority [of us] do not see this aspect. You can find a company with a book value of 40 dinars at the lowest estimate selling its stock for 6 or 7 dinars, while another company valued at 40 dinars is selling at 100 even though it has neither a building nor real estate.

"In other words buying and selling is not realistically based on the company's essential value. There are some companies whose stocks are [selling] at four times their value because of a lack of complete information, which we still do not have.

"Many people know nothing about the stock market, and many gauge the value of a stock by what someone whom they don't know sold it for. Because of this, and to protect uninformed people, the government of Kuwait created a stock exchange the function of which is to provide investors with information about everything pertaining to stocks."

4.

Do you think, then, that a stock exchange similar to that in Kuwait is necessary?

The question was mine, the answer was 'Ali Fakhru's.

"Yes, but not what you imagine. The stock exchange I want is a Gulf stock exchange--a stock exchange of all the countries of the area, in which the citizens of the Gulf--from Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait and the U.A.E.--will participate. For example, when electricity and telephone projects were undertaken in Dubai, all the citizens of the Gulf participated. There was also participation from every part of the region in the illumination [project]. But, my friend, isn't it regrettable that

I, as a Bahraini, can buy stocks in Holland and Belgium, but cannot buy them in Kuwait or Qatar?

"The Gulf stock exchange that I am proposing could fill this gap.

"They talk about coordination among the nations of the area, and we read in the news: 'Iron Mill in Qatar,' then we read about another factory in another country.

"How can they talk about coordination when there is a country in which the citizens of other countries are not permitted to purchase [stocks]?

"Also, why isn't there something called the 'Gulf Bank' with branches in Bahrain, Qatar, the U.A.E., etc.?

"I can't buy Saudi stocks but I can buy them in Dubai.

"How can they talk about coordination and how can the stock market be set in motion?

"How? Among our neighbors, our brothers, are those who can open companies in our country while we cannot do the same. Take the Bahrain-Kuwait Insurance Company, for example. It has branches in Bahrain, but so far we have not been able to open a branch in Kuwait.

"You ask me why? I am the one who is asking you.

"And I ask you about the talk we frequently hear about neighbors, one people, one community and blood unity. It seems that the cheapest thing to the Arabs is blood!

"Now and then we hear about meetings, conferences, chambers of commerce, etc.

"Where is real coordination? What have they done and what have the chambers of commerce offered?

"The issue is not one of visits, meetings and farewells. Rather, there must be real coordination in this small market. If there were coordination there would be no loss, and our Bahraini economy would not become 'two dimensional, half summer and half winter.'"

"They talk and talk about the security of the Gulf.

"I say that the economy makes this security, and the inhabitants of the Gulf are now goners.

"The future is not in the hands of individuals, but rather belongs to organizations and institutions.

"General Motors, Phillips, etc., many well-known names which were originated by men. Then they died, and their families fell into oblivion, but in spite of that the companies remain.

"I tell you again that the future is not in the hands of individuals, but belongs to the institutions."

6.

When the British army left Bahrain the country went through a state of economic depression which was the longest and most severe period of stagnation the Bahrain market has ever known. That is what some think, but 'Ali Fakhru has another opinion.

"The departure of the British army had an effect, but it is not the same. Why?

"An Englishman used to rent a house for 50 dinars, and would obtain all his food and needs from the government. He did not lose anything that he spent. If we imagine 700 families, how much were they spending?

"I am sincere when I say that their departure had no effect in comparison with the leap that occurred after oil was nationalized and revenues increased. The house which used to rent for 50 dinars soared to 500 dinars.

"We jumped once. We built more than was necessary. We entered the domain of the investment companies and together rushed into them blindly. The value of one share amounted to 10 dinars. The shares of one company which were selling at 10 and whose book value was 40, went to 50, and it reached 115 because the people rushed blindly and ignorantly in one direction. Speculation raised the [price of] stocks to their peak. Then...the houses were emptied and most people stopped building. What happened? The house which had been renting for 50 dinars went to 40. The second bust came and the present crisis came about.

"The government is not responsible for what happened. The Chamber of Commerce was in the center of the fire. That is, it was in the same mess.

"In truth, I was delighted by what happened in Abu Dhabi to those who were involved in land speculation. I heard that the government did a wonderful thing by lending [money] to its subjects for the property which they bought, and then forgiving them [the repayment].

"It is true that governments are not responsible for the mistakes of individuals, but it was a noble act. God bless them."

7.

What about our stock corporations in the opinion of 'Ali Fakhru? These companies have not served the national economy. What is your opinion?

"Who said that? I support the establishment of these companies down the line. I thank the government for the encouragement it has given them. It is sufficient that they enable the ordinary individual to participate. This is a long-range economic view which has been adopted by all the advanced countries.

"I ask you: If you wanted to import 10 tons of cement, for example, how much would this endeavor cost you? At least 15 dinars. Do you know that when an importing company imports 200,000 tons it costs only 10 dinars? How much, then, did it save for the country?

"That is not all. From their profits these companies can build new factories.

"You tell me that the annual profits of some of these companies exceed their capital. I say to you that these companies are concerned about having capital reserves for emergencies.

"Perhaps the prices of the goods will rise and they will give up some of their profits or will keep them at a predetermined level."

8.

Before returning to the shore at the end of our conversation, 'Ali Fakhru asked me:

"Who is the foreigner, and what is the foreign company which came to Bahrain for investment purposes? Did a company come and establish an iron mill, for example? Have they come for anything other than profits?"

"Why do we find economics an unpalatable morsel in our press, radio and television? Why is there no economics page in the Bahraini newspapers? Why isn't there a radio or television corner to educate the people about the economy, to bring them all the news in the world of economics, and to inform them about the ups and downs in the markets."

..

Another question:

"We are a consuming people. We have no economy. Everything we have is illusory. Some people have while others do not have. The rich get richer and the poor get poorer. The life of oil is short. Do the rulers of the region hear me? The world has grown small. No one can live in isolation."

Our population has not yet reached 1 million. Why don't we all become shareholders in a single corporation?"

'Ali ibn Yusuf Fakhru asked the question. Who will answer?

'Ali al-Ma'dhun.

9123

CSO: 4802

EGYPT

TOURISM COMPLEX TO BE BUILT NEAR PYRAMIDS

Cairo OCTOBER in Arabic 29 Jul 79 pp 40-41

[Excerpts] Recently, a contract between the Pyramids Gardens Hotel Company and the Gondoana [approximation from Arabic spelling] Company, one of the largest hotel construction companies in Italy, was signed for the construction of the first tourism complex in the Middle East.

The Arab Contractors' Development Company, also known as the 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman Company, and the Luxembourg Finance and Development Company founded the Pyramids Gardens Company in 1967, and each has a 50 percent share in it.

The complex will be built on a 68-feddan lot on the Cairo-Alexandria desert road, and will have a view of the Great Pyramids. The complex will consist of a two-story modern luxury hotel with two suites to accommodate heads of state, 30 double rooms, and 427 single rooms. It will also have 39 cabins, two restaurants, a conference hall, a hall for parties, a swimming pool, tennis and squash courts, playgrounds for children, a gymnasium, and a commercial center.

The hotel will be constructed over a period of 2 years, beginning on 1 September 1979, at a cost of 40 million dollars.

CSO: 4802

12,000 KURDS THREATEN TO LEAVE

Tehran ETTEL'A'AT in Persian 21 Jun 79 pp 1, 2

[Article: "12,000 Iranian Kurds Threaten To Abandon the Country"]

The Committee of Naqadeh Evacuees says that if its demands are not met by tomorrow they will seek sanctuary in one of the neighbor countries.

[Text] In the event that the government does not address itself to the demands of 12,000 Kurdish evacuees from Naqadeh they will seek to relocate in one of the neighbor countries.

This was announced by representatives of the Kurdish evacuees of Naqadeh at a press conference held in Tehran last Thursday.

Five representatives of the Kurdish evacuees of Naqadeh, who had come to Tehran to meet and talk with the government, pointed out that the Committee of Kurdish Evacuees of Naqadeh had announced in a telegram it sent to Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister, the minister of the interior, the governor of Western Azarbaijan and His Excellency Ayatollah al-Ozma Shari'atmadari that: "For nearly 2 months more than 12,000 of the Kurds of Naqadeh have lived wretchedly under the very worst of conditions. During this time no steps whatsoever have been taken to resettle these evacuees. Therefore, in the event that in the space of 10 days the provisional government of the Islamic Republic does not take the necessary steps to correct the situation, we will have no choice but to abandon the country and seek refuge in a neighboring country that will accept us."

The representatives of the Kurdish evacuees said, "Because we do not wish to leave our native land we decided to discuss our demands with the government one final time. We came to Tehran with this intention, but at the Prime Ministry they postponed our meeting for 2 months."

The representatives of the Kurds of Naqadeh pointed out, "In the event that the means for us to meet and talk with the government are not made available

immediately and the provisional government of the Islamic Republic continues to be unmindful of our demands and difficulties of the Kurdish evacuees of Naqadeh, we will have no choice but to collectively migrate to the borders of one of the neighbor countries and seek refuge there."

In answer to the question of whether better conditions would be available to them as refugees in another country one of the representatives of the Kurdish evacuees said, "First of all, our seeking asylum is itself a form of protest, and in the second place, the country that grants us asylum will at least provide us with the basic necessities of life. Whereas for the 2 months when we have been displaced we have gotten no help from the institutions and officials of the government. Only the people of the cities of Mehrabad, Ashnavieh, and Piranshahr have provided us with a quantity of tents and basic necessities."

He added, "12,000 men, women and children are deprived of nutrition, sanitation, and living quarters, and the Red Cross, which helps refugees and displaced persons in other countries, unfortunately has paid no attention to our situation."

9310
CSO: 4906

IRAQIS FLOOD KHUZISTAN WITH ARMS

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 6 Jun 79 p 1

[Article: "Saddam Hosein Has flooded Iran With Arms"]

[Text] Madani: "If Khuzistan secedes, execute me." The names of 23 of the persons shot and 90 of the persons lost and arrested in the events of Khorramshahr.

Ahvaz--Timsar Madani, governor General of Khuzistan, in his second talk with the Dispatch Committee of Tehran, which is composed of representatives of political parties, the Community of Writers, the Association of Colleges and representatives of newspapers who had come to this area to study and research recent events in Khorramshahr said yesterday, "Thirty of those arrested in recent events are gradually being freed and only 10 to 15 persons who have been killed or created disturbances will remain imprisoned and be prosecuted." He added, "Brother Saddam Hosein is involved in smuggling arms into Iran and a flood of arms is flowing to Iran from his direction. Mo'meni, who was an agent of Zahedi, Commander of the Army Badani and other agents of the SAVAK who are now in Iraq are bringing arms into Iran with money provided to them by the shah by way of brother Saddam Hosein and other agents."

Stopping Deception

"Of course, in order to stop this deception I have developed plans and have not sat by quietly. I will remain in Khuzistan until the matter is resolved and I will not leave Khuzistan before that time. I do not need help and I will solve the problem with the help of the Khuzistanis themselves. If it develops here that the Khuzistanis want to secede, then execute me. I said it to the prime minister also. It is nothing. Do not be agitated. I know what the international imperialists want and I am informed of their plans and I know it is they who talk of Arabs and Persians. We should eliminate the economic hardships of the Arab people of Iran, who have suffered like the rest of the people of our country. I do not see any deficiency in myself for solving the problems of Khuzistan. Do not think that I am crazed with pride. If the matter of international imperialism is solved we will solve our internal problems. Yesterday we suffered at the hands of the son of Reza Khan, and today we suffer from the consequences of his acts."

The governor General of Khuzistan, after his speech, said to the representatives of the Community of Writers, the Islamic Republic Party, the Republican Party of Iranian Muslims, the Society for the Defense of Human Rights, the National Association of Colleges, the Association of Scholars and Community of Lawyers, the National Front of Iran, the National Democratic Front, and newspaper representatives, "Here we respect Arab culture and all the Arab people of Iran, and the truth is I myself am an Arab and 600 years ago my family came to Iran from Medina. The language, culture, and traditions of the Arab people of Iran are always securely in place with us."

Strengthening of "Pans"

"Pan-Islamism, Pan-Arabism, Pan-Turkism have all been in existence for some time and the United States and the USSR have each encouraged these "pans" in different ways. Look at the Dasht-i Azadigan, and at Susa and Bihbihan. Arab cultural feelings are not confined to Khorramshahr but Arab cultural feelings are found throughout Khuzistan. While we are respectful of Arab culture, the Arab people of Iran, and we respect their existence, we must know that their loyalties and feelings are for Iran."

The governor of Khuzistan added, "The Khuzistan Liberation and Freedom Front was established some time ago and they wanted to separate Khuzistan from Iran but the now departed Sheykh Khaz'il did not permit this. His son is now a bad man and if Reza Khan killed Sheykh Khaz'il it was because of his relationship with Ahmad Shah. It must be added that Sheykh Rashid, representative of Sheykh khaz'il's grandson, has distributed money in Khuzistan."

Timsar Madani added, "The issue of Khuzistan outside our border will not be resolved for a long time. That which is within our borders I will solve, but political issues among exploiters in the international arena you must solve."

I am Going to Tehran

Timsar Madani added, "I am going to Tehran tomorrow and the representatives of the tribes of the region of Susa will be coming to see me for three more days. The representatives of the tribes of Dasht-i Azadegan and the tribes of Shadegan have also come to me."

In connection with the matter of Ayatollah Shaikh Mohammad Taher al-Shabir Khagani, the governor of Khuzistan said, "I will receive the representatives of the tribal peoples. Sheykh Taher does not represent all of the Arabs but he does represent a group of them and just as I talk to the rest of the Iranian and Arab tribal representatives I will also talk to him as one of the representatives. The Iranian Arab people are not limited to 1200 people taking refuge in the Khorramshahr Mosque of Imam Sadiq (peace upon him). Nine hundred thousand other Iranian Arabs are living in other parts of this province of 3,500,000 people. The disputes which have arisen are only in Khorramshahr and they do not exist elsewhere."

KUWAIT INCITING REVOLT IN KUZISTAN

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 3 Jun 79 pp 1, 2

[Meeting of the governor general of Khuzestan with the leaders of the Bavi Tribe]

[Text] Smuggled arms are coming from Iraq and Kuwait, and we have grievances with Iraq and Kuwait. The commander of the Khuzestan army and the prosecutor of Abadan met and talked with Ayatollah Shabir Khaqani.

The leaders of the 100,000-person Bavi tribal group met for the second time this week with Timsar Daryadar Madani, governor general of Khuzestan.

In this meeting, bearing the motto "With ranks closed, our lives on the line, toward one goal," the tribal leaders said, "Our goal is an Islamic Republic, and in order to preserve it we will sacrifice everything, even our own lives."

The group added, "We did not come here to show off, we came here for instructions to defend our land so that if someone may wish to be corrupt, we will set him right with government sanction."

"In the previous regime we were asked to support the constitution but we did not do so and we martyred ourselves during the revolution and we consider Arabs and Persians to be one. Our enemies want to discredit us by speaking in terms of Arabs and Persians. We can no longer tolerate this. Our patience has run out."

Grievances With Iraq and Kuwait

Answering the tribal leaders, the governor of Khuzestan said, "There can be no doubt that you are soldiers of the revolution and that you will defend this country with your hearts, your lives, and your wealth, in cooperation with your other Iranian compatriots. Imperialist attacks have always been a threat for us. Now is also another instance." The governor added, "We have grievances with Iraq and Kuwait that they do not respect our rights. Smuggled arms are

coming from Iraq, and Kuwait is openly advocating insurrection against the Islamic Government of Iran."

The governor added, with thanks to all participants, "My request of you is that you demonstrate the belief and faith in your hearts for the Islamic Republic to your brothers with awareness of and exposure of the enemies of Iran and that you make your contribution with all your being towards protecting the security of the area."

With Arab Clothing

Ahvaz--Hojat al-Islam Mosavi Jazayery, one of the clerics of Ahvaz announced that among the demonstrators of the cities of Khuzestan several persons dressed as Arabs were detained and in subsequent investigations it became clear that they did not speak any Arabic and that they were disrupting things in the guise of Arabs in the name of our brothers the Arabs.

Hojat al-Islam Jazayery told a reporter from ETTELA'AT, "On the basis of the information we have, unfortunately some of the neighbor countries are not acting in friendship with Iran, including Iraq, which according to reports from this country's common border with Iran, distributes weapons gratuitously under cover of darkness at several points."

Hojat al-Islam Jazayery added, "In view of this situation, the spiritual community, and especially the great ayatollahs, have taken efficacious steps. On the other hand, Iraq, in its organizational newsletters, has referred to Khuzestan as 'Arabistan.' We want this country to set aside its self-interested activities with respect for its neighbors that we may live together side by side."

Protection of the Governor General

The different tribes and lineages of the region of Dasht-i Azadigan (formerly Dasht-i Mishan) have issued a statement announcing their protection and support of Timsar Madani, naval commander and governor of Khuzestan. This statement was published with the signature of Hojat al-Islam Karami, on the initiative of the National Democratic Front of Iran in order to illuminate and to explore the roots of the bloody events of the past few days in Khorramshahr. This morning a committee came to this city composed of legal and political organizations and groups.

Participants in this committee are representatives of the Community of Court Lawyers, the Community of Iranian Writers, the Association of Legal Scholars, the Mohahedin Khala, a representative of the Universities, the National Front, the Islamic Republic, the Republic of Moslem People, the newspapers ETTELA'AT, KAR, KEYHAN, PEYGHAM-ERUZ, AYANDEGAN, reporters from the PARS NEWS agency, international reporters, and representatives of the Iranian Democratic National Front. After a complete study of all aspects of the bloody situation in this city they will issue a joint statement.

A Discussion With the Ayatollah

Khorramshahr--Col Mohammed Hossein Haqiqi, commander of the 92d Armored Division of Khuzistan, met with Ayatollah al-Shabir Khagani yesterday afternoon for an hour along with an official from the Khuzistan governor's office. At this meeting Ayatollah al-Shabir Khagani said, "The course of action adopted by the government of Khuzistan is dangerous and improper. In the event that the policy of the government and its agents continues with this intensity, grave consequences will result for the government and the nation."

Ayatollah al-Shabir Khaqani sanctioned the 12-article statement by the Arabs taking refuge in the mosque of Imam Sadeq (peace be upon him) with the exception of articles 1 and 12 and he said, "I authorise the 12-article statement of the Arab people with the exception of articles one and twelve."

The Arabs in refuge in article one of their statement asked for the dismissal and prosecution of Timsar Madani, governor of Khuzestan and commander of the Iranian Navy and in article twelve they gave the government a 48-hour deadline to meet their demands.

Ayatollah al-Shabir Khaqani said, "I do not want the dismissal and prosecution of Timsar Madani but Madani should be transferred from Khuzistan and replaced with someone else. I also allow a 5-day time limit instead of 48 hours so Mr Bazargan may study the demands of the Arab people with sufficient time and announce his views."

Yesterday afternoon Abd al-Hamid Zargar, prosecutor of the Islamic Court of Abadan met and talked with Ayatollah al-Shabir Khaqani and it was arranged that Hojat al-Islam Sheykh 'Isa Khaqani, brother of Ayatollah Khaqani, on the latter's behalf, should meet with Timsar Madani today and talk. There is still no information at hand on the meeting of Hojat al-Islam Sheykh 'Isa Khaqani and Timsar Madani.

Khorramshahr was relatively peaceful last night but scattered shooting was heard in the city and the surrounding palm groves.

Today in Khorramshahr all bazars, stores, government offices, banks and schools were closed. There were only a few food-sellers and bakers in out of the way places in operation. Street traffic in the city has increased. In some streets and neighborhoods, like Kuye Talqani and Masdaq, the fortifications are empty but in the central streets of the city the guards occupy the fortifications.

The Arabs in the date groves and hamlets around Khorramshahr have taken over the fortifications. Since yesterday afternoon the guards have no longer stopped and searched automobiles.

9310

CSO: 4906

CHIEF OF STAFF WILL NOT PIT ARMY AGAINST PEOPLE

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 4 Jun 79 p 3

[Article: "The Army Must Not Be Used Against the People"]

[Text] After the Iranian people's great revolution, the army will go forward taking its inspiration from the nation and its desires. This is a goal that will be followed in the army and throughout the country.

Timsar Farbad, military commander in chief of the Islamic Republic's armies, spoke yesterday at a meeting of members of the administrative and technical cadre and the Research Committee of the College of Arts and Sciences. After explaining the above matter, he said, "I am a simple soldier who likes the consecrated space of the university. I consider the university environment a place of logic and benevolence." Then, referring to the army, he said, "Awhile ago several newspapers and foreign reporters had said that we do not have an army. Knowing this I immediately went to the leader of the revolution and said 'now that things are this way, with your permission let's examine the army', and on April 18 we saw, not as a formal review, but in the name of cooperation how the people and the army came together in ways that made us proud and demonstrate that the country and the army have come side-by-side and shoulder-to-shoulder to make a timely stand against every kind of danger. 'Our army' means that the army of the Islamic Republic knows its own existence. Because we are loath to bring the army up against the nation, we want the army to take inspiration from the nation after the revolution and to go forward with its desires. This army has been apart from the people for years and has always been one step ahead in its own direction, but with the revolution all of these ties to the past have been severed. The army of the Islamic Republic is so oriented that it will go forward shoulder-to-shoulder in a specified direction with the nation, for in my belief, to stand still is to die. Therefore this movement should go faster with the people and the army cooperating and in step."

After this talk Timsar Farbad said "Our revolution has one basic element and that is the revolutionary will of the people of Iran which has come to fruition under the decisive guidance of His Excellency Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni. Our potential and benevolence also bear the good tidings of a

bright future with two dimensions. One of these dimensions is an Islamic Republic and the other is Iran as a neutral country. Our army is comparable now with regard to quality with every other army."

In yesterday's proceedings, Dr Hassan Rezai Dolfi, temporary director of the College of Arts and Sciences, gave an interpretation of this college's past.

After participating in a discussion at the College of Arts and Sciences, Timsar Farbad, military commander in chief of the Islamic Republic's army answered questions in various areas from a group of reporters at a press conference. In answer to a question on the army's plans to deal with recent events in Khorramshahr, Timsar Farbad said, "The policy of using the army in matters of national security must not take the form of using the army against the people because the army is a part of the nation and a part of the whole, but if the revolution comes up against a counterrevolution it is the Iranian nation that wants us to thwart it and for this reason if the army at some point today encounters undesirable elements and disrupts them, this is the will of the nation and a national responsibility. Nevertheless, since the counterrevolution does not manifest itself in a centralized manner and its agents appear within different groups, if the army gets involved in trying to thwart them it should be with specific objectives and against specific adversaries." Timsar Farbad added "For now we are mediators, for our brothers the Kurds and Turks are not against the revolution and the army has no other responsibility than as a go-between. In Khorramshahr, however, the insurgent elements have acted in cooperation with the local people in scattered instances and I have given my units the order to be ready so that if a show of strength by the government is decided upon they may carry it out. In Khorramshahr our brothers the guards are manning naval and other forces with readiness and the army has only bolstered its own strength."

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CSO: 4906

IRAN

MP COMMANDER OPPOSES DEFENSE MINISTRY ORDER

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 21 Jun 79 p 2

[Ministry of Defense statement: "Soldiers Do Not have the Right To Make Public Statements"]

[Text] On the basis of a Defense Ministry order distributed to all military units, military personnel do not have the right to make statements to the media concerning military affairs.

Following the publication of the order banning public statements, officers of the arms, in a press conference held in a ministry of Defense office, told ETTELA'AT: "It has been observed lately that different officials in the government are contradicting each other in their statements. Someone may be responsible in his practical work and able to speak about practical affairs and another official is knowledgeable in another kind of work. If they talk within the bounds of their expertise it makes sense, but lately people with no knowledge of army affairs and who are not involved with them are putting forth different opinions on the subject and as a result officials in the higher echelons are either not informed or misinformed on the subject. As a result, the minister of defense, along with the rest of the officials and committees of the government, has decided that, in order that all the news will reach our people's attention through one channel, the interviews and statements intended for general circulation are better channelled through a government spokesman. As a result the decision was made that military personnel do not have the right to make statements to the press concerning military affairs and that reporters and press correspondents who contact the units should contact the Defense Ministry which will direct them to the Prime Ministry and government spokesmen so that through this process the news will reach the people from a single source and without contradiction!"

The office of the Defense Ministry emphasized that every organization has a series of agents who are responsible and these agents in the army may weigh the pros and cons of the situation or are possibly not informed and that this group must not contradict the views and policies of the army in interviews with the press.

their texts should not be undertaken. Therefore people who express opinions about this constitution must confirm and fulfill the existence and manifestation of the principles and rules of Islam so that the origins of the basic plans and founders in every area may be represented as much as possible and as completely as possible. Ideas in opposition to the principles of Islam are automatically unworthy of consideration and they are against the revolution and against the decisive vote of the nation. This kind of view from every person and every group must, according to the righteous and Islamic-based ideas of the national revolution, be cast aside. It is the special duty and obligation of the press not to publish ideas which are off the track and waste the country's time at this sensitive juncture by bringing up ideas related to rejected concepts, and to set aside schemes and plans left over from the imperialists and their hirelings in the East and in the West, and to try to see that the high Islamic principles and humanitarian foundations, of the constitution are prismatically revealed so that in all the ages to come they will be permanent and others will be able to perceive the truth and nobility of Islam by comparing with other documents and draw much inspiration from it so that in some matters in this preliminary draft it will be clear by means of an interval which was brought forth among the people and the Islamic culture during the times of despotism and the last 45 years under the effects of two cultures Eastern and Western unaware of each other and they will be aware that whatever is established in the country as a system should either be drawn from Western or Eastern systems and if Western imperialism, capitalist philosophy and their despotic, anti-humanistic, imperialistic policies are rejected and their culture be put aside then inspiration must be taken from the opposite culture. It is of no importance that the Islamic system, alongside other systems is a system which cannot be reconciled to any other system. This is a separate system and must derive everything from itself and if we want to make it acceptable to the West and to the East it is not an Islamic system. It will be corrupted and changed. This weakness, which still affects many after the Islamic revolution who imagine that the plans that are made should be acceptable to the world outside Islam, and non-Islamic legal scholars and those who are not committed to the rule of God, must be removed and its traces should not be visible in the constitution. The holy fight of the people, of whom so many shed their blood and died and who voted for an Islamic Republic should not be fruitless so that we can find that spiritual strength to declare that only an Islamic system is right and Islamic thought is right and that other systems and thoughts, no matter where they have come from or who speaks of them are void. We cannot sacrifice the message of Islam and write an independent constitution. Why do we fear that the high and Godly principles of Islam should not accept the policies of the contemptible countries of the world?

Our system is the system of God, the system of the Koran, the system of truth, and the nobility of humanity. Any deviation from it is inadmissible; if a single article of the constitution deviates from the principles of Islam it is not an Islamic system and furthermore, the alteration and incorrect study of the principles of Islam will cause a return to a satanic government. If the constitution is not written completely according to the law of Islam and

everything and all roads and all talk are not according to Islam and are not taken from and do not consist of Islam then again the government and its workers will be called oppressive and there will be opposition between the the nation and the government. This subject is a feeling that scholars and aware people should be attentive to. The national power of the government in every moslem country is available in a form that the people may consider its government religiously lawful. Praise God that now all stratas of society, all military and civilian working people and institutions want to serve in the Islamic government and be workers and soldiers for Islam. If the constitution deviates from Islam these people will not be able to have this honor and they will again be under the control of the satanic system. As of now I proclaim that if the constitution is not compiled completely according to religious law and the governments responsibility to rely on the rule of religious authority is not made clear within it, the government based upon it will be satanic and oppressive. The system must, with the blessings of this revolution, found a system of government based upon the leadership of the Imams and joined to those origins, so that the thought of all will be directed through a single channel, and everyone will be intent upon progress, prosperity, the good of society and highness of speech, the establishment of Islamic justice, the development of individual talents, the building of a united Islamic community, and the removal of weakness and arrogance, and everyone will ask of their excellencies the distinguished Ulema, and the scholars of Islamic law, and the believers in Islam that their studies and requests concerning the articles of the constitution and its verification be dispatched according to the rule of Islamic law so that it will be both useable and still remaining within the context of the historical antecedents of this matter, and be a plea for future generations. We ask God the great to increase all in his favor, unity of speech, and Islamic and Muslim victory in the shadow of the banner of unity and for his attentions. June 19, 1979 Mohammed Reza al-Mosavi al-Golpaigani.

9310
CSO. 4906

OPEC MUST COUNTER WESTERN GREED, CONTROL

Baghdad AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 14 Jun 79 p 6

[Article by As'ad al-'Aqili: "Oil Conditions: The True Causes and the 'Added Repercussions'--Part II"]

[Text] "American imperialism is also striving to rouse the masses and ordinary citizens within America and other industrialized countries and is attempting to incite world public opinion and other developing states against the Arab nation and the oil exporting countries, as if these countries were the ones responsible for creating the state of confusion in supplies and prices of oil in the world."

The first part of this study dealt with the roots, character and essential nature of the "oil crisis," as well as its effects, its real and fabricated repercussions and the forces which are behind it. Based on these points, the article dealt with how the OPEC countries can confront this crisis by dealing with issues regarding oil prices according to the firmest, most advanced and most effective formula.

In part two, the study continues with an explanation of other reasons behind the disturbances which have occurred in the market and in international oil relations, in particular the excessive profits made by multinational companies; how this has affected the developing countries, including the OPEC member states; and, finally, the need to insure the highest forms of solidarity and unity among the developing countries in order to confront and thwart the monopolistic imperialist designs.

Need To Halt the Bleeding Off of Fantastic Profits

The revisions in oil prices from 1974 to the present have played a part in improving the financial, economic and social conditions of the OPEC countries

and their peoples. However, on the other hand, as a result, the profits of the monopolistic oil companies, and through them of the industrialized capitalist countries, have increased by fantastic and excessive amounts, and it is impossible to remain silent about this. For this reason, Iraq and a number of other OPEC countries have earnestly urged that this deliberate bleeding which the monopolies and their protectors sustain and intensify in the body of the international community be halted by blacklisting companies which play the game of raising the prices of crude oil and oil derivatives supplied to the consuming countries--developing and advanced alike--and by totally boycotting those companies and prohibiting any dealings with them.

The monopolistic companies have gone to great efforts to create a state of confusion and instability in the international oil market in order to use this situation to further secure their thievery and exploitation and greedily continue to grab increasing profits. Thus, it is no accident that the monopolies have made some offers to several OPEC countries to purchase their oil at prices as high as \$40 a barrel. Moreover, these very same black forces are behind the continuous increases in the prices of crude oil and oil derivatives. The price of a barrel of oil has gone from \$30 to \$36 at the Dutch port of Rotterdam. This means that it is in the interests of the monopolies and those who provide them with the means of support and create the appropriate psychological climate among the consumers for the benefit of the monopolies that the present dislocations should continue so that they can be transformed into a new golden opportunity to push through their political and economic goals which are inimical to the people and their vital interests.

The American monopolies, which comprise the greatest part of the international oil cartel, continue to impose their control in various forms, by direct and indirect means, and to varying degrees control the people's oil resources beginning with the extraction, production and transport, through the processing into petrochemical products and oil derivatives and ending with the distribution of these products to the markets of the consuming countries. This gives them the potential to usurp a large part of the added value generated at each stage in the oil industry. In face of this, the monopolies try to make up many times over for the small amounts of profit which they lose during the extraction stage during the other stages. Moreover, it is well known in international economic and oil circles that the period following the 1974 oil price revisions represented the peak in the rise of the illegitimate monopolistic revenues which they seized from the sustenance and subsistence of the final consumers. These circles got an insight into this fact when American companies' profits more than tripled from \$7 to \$22 billion from 1972 to 1974. The true picture of this monstrous theft by each individual monopolistic company becomes clearer when we note the following: The profits of British Petroleum rose from 71 million pounds in 1972 to 487 million pounds in 1974, an increase of 585 percent; Shell Oil's profits rose from 282 million to 1,161,000,000 pounds, a 312 percent increase; Exxon Corporation's profits rose from \$1,532,000,000 to \$3,142,000,000, an increase of 105 percent; Gulf Oil's profits rose from \$447 million to

\$1,065,000,000, an increase of 138 percent; Mobil Oil's profits rose from \$574 million to \$1,047,000,000, an 82 percent increase; Standard Oil of California's profits rose from \$889 million to \$1,586,000,000, an increase of 77 percent; Texaco's profits rose from \$547 million to \$970 million, an increase of \$1 million [sic] or 78 percent over the 2 years indicated.³

The monopolies' profits continued to increase during the following years despite deteriorating economic conditions in the industrialized capitalist states. The year 1977, for example, was characterized by these states' inability to contain the drop in the rate of the gross national product, the rise in unemployment, and the alarming increases in their budget deficits. But during this same period, the monopolistic oil companies' profits increased over those of 1976. British Petroleum's profits rose from 180 million pounds in 1976 to 250.6 million pounds in 1977, an increase of 39 percent. Shell Oil's profits rose from 1,231,000,000 to 1.34 billion pounds during this period. Similarly, Mobil Oil's profits increased from \$943 million to \$1,003,000,000, Standard Oil of California's profits went from \$880 million to \$1,016,000,000, and Texaco's profits rose from \$870 million to \$931 million.

Whereas the real value of crude oil prices fell by more than 50 percent because of inflation, the rising cost of imported manufactured goods and the decline in the value of the dollar, the price of oil derivatives in the industrialized countries rose at an average rate of 43.7 percent as opposed to the erosion of an overall balance of payments surplus for OPEC from \$55 billion to \$9.5 billion from 1974 to 1975.

The multinational and multi-activity monopolies are playing a dual game of soaking up the people's revenues and ruining the economies of the developing countries as a whole. Thus, according to a slate of charges issued by F.S. Mathur, Asian regional secretary of the Free Trade Federation which is headquartered in Brussels, the developing countries paid approximately \$200 billion for goods received from the advanced states of which \$170 billion went into the coffers of the multinational companies and the agencies operating within their purview while the governments of the advanced industrial capitalist states received \$30 billion in return for selling only 12 commodities.

Can such a deteriorating situation continue amid the imperialist clamor and the premeditated attempts to murder the truth?

Toward Greater Solidarity and Unity

The imperialist monopolistic forces, headed by the United States, have realized that their interests are tied to the continuation of the traditional economic conditions and relationships without the introduction of any radical changes in those conditions. However, in our present world of constant change, it is very difficult to achieve and maintain such a goal without creating a wide base on which it can rest. Thus, the three peaks

in the ascending line which illustrate the manifestations of disorder which have befallen the markets and international oil relations show the broad outlines of the aggressive confrontation which imperialism and the monopolies have employed and which took shape gradually, especially through what is termed the phenomenon of a rash of conferences such as the Arab-European Dialog, The North-South Conference, the UNIDO and UNCTAD Conferences, the Lome Agreement between the European bloc and the African states, and the sixth and seventh special sessions of the UN General Assembly of 1974 and 1975, inasmuch as the United Nations and the other imperialistic and monopolistic forces dedicated their entire effort to utilize all these "dialogs" to achieve their goals which are inimical to the peoples' interests. Chief among these goals is to guarantee the flow of cheap oil to the advanced capitalist countries and the continuation of monopolistic robbery through the formation of certain convictions among the advanced and developing countries alike to stand against the OPEC countries and their legitimate exercise of the right of sovereignty.

Perhaps the success of the United States in bringing the International Energy Agency into existence in 1974 to focus the advanced capitalist countries' efforts against OPEC provided many incentives so as to enlarge the scope of hostile activity to include the non-oil-producing developing countries. At the same time, these countries have demonstrated their deep understanding of the victories won by the OPEC countries from the Teheran Agreement of 1971 until the present which confirm one important fact, namely that their joint vital interests cannot be achieved except through solidarity and unity in face of the designs aimed at maintaining international economic relations on a basis of inequality and nonequivalence.

Due to imperialist pressures and interventions, especially by America, some indications of disagreement and bilateral incompatibilities had appeared among the developing countries during international discussions. But these ended in no time in favor of solidarity and unity, which have no substitutes when it comes to imposing the desired positive changes on international economic conditions and relations. There are many examples of this, including the awakening during the OAS Conference in Mexico (February 1974), the meeting of the Economic Council on Southeast Asia in Bangkok (February 1974), the African Petroleum Conference in Tripoli (February 1974), the Dakar Raw Materials Conference (February 1975) and the UN meeting for cooperation among the developing countries in the field of oil in Geneva (November 1975).

The picture of unity was verified by the solidarity of the developing countries during the sixth and seventh sessions of the United Nations which culminated in important proposals calling for the establishment of a new international economic order, the necessity that the traditional economic relations among the developing and advanced countries be changed in order to achieve justice and equivalence and to narrow the gap which is beginning to widen between incomes and standards of living in both blocs, and the approval of a charter of the states' rights and economic obligations.

The OPEC countries, for their part, have performed their important role for the sake of reaching higher forms of cooperation, solidarity and unity

among the developing countries in general, especially after they strengthened their competitive position in international relations since 1974. Perhaps it would be beneficial to consider some positions in this regard:

1. OPEC, which is the strongest federation of raw materials producers in the Third World, is wholly in favor of establishing a raw materials producers federation council with the aim of combining the efforts of those developing countries which have resources against the multinational companies and imperialist forces.
2. The OPEC countries support the proposal of the developing states aimed at establishing a joint fund to form the backbone for an integrated commodities program.

Comrade Saddam Husayn urged the OPEC countries to adopt the project proposed by Iraq which calls for the establishment of an international fund financed by the OPEC states and the industrialized states to compensate the developing states for the increases which have occurred in oil prices and to protect them from the monetary inflation which the industrialized states export to the developing countries. This would achieve a just balance between annual increases in oil prices and the inflation factor which is transferred to Third World countries--including the oil states--from the industrialized states. In this way we would attain the necessary fairness in oil prices while obliging the industrialized states to reduce inflation and the financial and banking speculations which have begun to cause most serious harm to the developing states.

3. Through all its international contacts, OPEC has made great efforts toward the creation of a new world economic order based on justice and equality.
4. The OPEC countries demand that the industrialized states open their markets and remove customs barriers on the manufactured goods and agricultural and mineral raw materials produced and exported by the developing states.
5. The OPEC appeal for the necessity of creating a mechanism to tie the prices of raw materials, including oil exported by the developing countries, to the prices of the manufactured goods these countries import through adherence to the principle of measurement with the aim of preventing declines in the real value of revenues derived from their exports of agricultural and mineral raw materials.
6. Demanding that the advanced industrialized states deal with the problems related to debts and reschedule accumulated long-term debts, including cancellation of part of these debts, especially in the case of the poorest countries.
7. Possibly the most positive position in terms of supporting the developing countries was the assertion made by Saddam Husayn: "Because we hope that

the establishment of such an international fund can be attained as soon as possible, realizing as we do the true economic conditions which the poor developing countries are experiencing and appreciating the fateful relations which bind us to the Third World states, Iraq has decided to provide the poor developing states now bound to it through oil contracts with direct compensation for the additional increases in the official price of Iraqi oil beginning 1 June 1979 through the end of the year. This compensation will be made through long-term, interest-free loans to these countries equaling the increases made in oil prices."

Sadam Husayn urged OPEC member states to adopt such a system on a temporary basis until the end of this year as a new sign from them to the other developing states that a long-term international fund will eventually be established.

Respectable Aid

The appeals of the industrialized capitalist states that "help" be offered to the "ill-treated" developing states on account of oil price adjustments remain inconsistent with the objective facts embodied in the high rates of imported inflation, the mounting prices of a growing number of manufactured goods and the plummeting value of the principal currencies, especially the dollar. Also, these appeals lack any real and effective courses of action aimed at dealing with the confused economic conditions of the developing countries by offering larger amounts of just and respectable aid by virtue of the capitalist states' responsibility for these conditions both historically and presently. This situation reflects the nature of the designs aimed at driving a wedge between those developing states which have oil and those which do not. In contrast to all this, the OPEC countries started before and after the oil price revisions of 1974 to offer bilateral, multilateral and collective aid and assistance to their sister developing countries on easy terms previously unknown in international financial transactions.

The main features which distinguish the OPEC countries' aid from similar aid offered by the capitalist industrialized states include:

1. This aid is tantamount to a transfer of income from one group of developing states to another similar group.
2. The states offering the aid obtain their income from wasting resources, not from renewable forms of energy.
3. OPEC states' aid is not made conditional on buying from those states which offer the aid.
4. This aid is remote from political and economic goals which damage the independence of the country which receives aid, as is the case when the imperialist states attach conditions to their aid.

In light of these facts, the total financial aid given to the developing countries by OPEC member states alone from 1970 to 1973, or before the

revision of oil prices, was \$3,503,300,000. During subsequent years, the combined aid given by OPEC countries increased. According to UNCTAD estimates, OPEC aid reached \$7,561,300,000 in 1974, \$11,457,100,000 in 1975 and more than \$8,978,100,000 in 1976.

Moreover, UNCTAD statistics show that aid given to the developing countries by OPEC increased four times from 1973 to 1974 and 22 percent in 1975 to total more than \$15 billion. This represented 7.5 percent of the total combined national product of these states at that time. The figures averaged more than \$10 billion for both 1976 and 1977; whereas, according to information of OECD the official net payments made by the countries comprising the Development Aid Council (the Western states and Japan) were approximately \$13.5 billion in 1975, \$13.6 billion in 1976 and \$14.8 billion in 1977. This equals about 0.3 percent of their combined national product.

These figures show that the commitments of fewer than 12 of the OPEC countries which gave aid in 1975 represented over 70 percent of the commitments of the bloc of Western states, whose combined GNP is about 16 times that of the OPEC states.

In 1977, the OPEC countries given no less than 2.5 times what the United States gave. If the European industrialized capitalist countries and Japan had given assistance on easy terms in the same proportion to their combined national product as the OPEC members, they would have had to give more than 10 times what they did.⁴

Furthermore, the number of developing countries taking advantage of easy-term OPEC aid has grown. While there were only 23 such developing countries from 1970 to 1973, the number increased to 42 countries in 1974, 55 countries in 1975 and 63 countries in 1976.

Basic Conclusions

It is certainly difficult to deal with all the oil-related conditions which have extreme ramifications and complexities in today's world. This requires that the most important and serious elements of these conditions be grasped. On the basis of the above facts, it is possible to establish the following conclusions:

1. The manifestations of disorder to which international oil markets and relations are subject are expressions of the crisis of the world capitalist system and its negative role which hampers any efforts to achieve a new world economic order and equal international economic relations.
2. In addition, the manifestations of disorder express the failure of the imperialist model, especially the American model, in the field of oil relations—a model which aims at plundering the peoples' resources and taking possession of them for the lowest prices without concern for the peoples' national interests or their legitimate aspirations to achieve effective methods of advancement.

3. This means that the responsibility for the resulting conditions falls on those who advance the hostile position toward the Arab nation and the other OPEC countries with political and economic purposes related not only to oil and oil prices but also to carrying through the American-Zionist deals of aggression which are inimical to the people, especially the Zionist-Sadat peace accords.

4. Thus, the desired stability in international oil can only be achieved to the extent that we are able to decrease and end the American and monopolist control over the various stages of the oil industry.

5. The "crisis" in oil supplies which the United States and imperialist information media are talking about does not reflect the actual facts. On the contrary, they have painted this exaggerated picture as part of their attempt to carry through certain aggressive plans by uniting the industrialized capitalist states into a bloc, strengthening their attachment to American policy, spreading the spirit of division and disruption in the ranks of the developing countries, and preventing the OPEC countries from exercising their legitimate rights and adopting the measures which would protect their vital interests.

6. Oil prices are the epicenter of imperialist confrontation, and thus OPEC's achievement of a definite, effective and progressive formula toward oil prices removed from foreign pressures and interventions would play a part in thwarting the hostile plans.

7. Any formula which is eventually reached to guarantee the stability of oil prices must be backed up by firm measures to monitor its application in order to maximize the positive aspects and minimize the negative ones.

8. More than at any time in the past, the OPEC countries must stand collectively and resolutely against the multinational companies' policies aimed at draining off the people's resources by making large increases in the prices of crude oil and oil derivatives and seizing fantastic and excessive profits.

9. The requirements of solidarity and unity with the non-oil-producing developing countries compels the OPEC countries to increase their aid to the developing world and adopt the formula proposed by Iraq of establishing a world fund to insure that the developing countries are protected from the effects of changes in the oil prices and the inflation exported to them by the advanced countries.

10. In order to confront imperialist information and guarantee that the state of panic and alarm which has been spread among public opinion in the consuming countries, OPEC is impelled to establish a broad and well-developed informational program aimed at bringing the producing countries' voice to consumers in a language which will achieve the highest levels of understanding and the best forms of effective communication.

Sources

1. Statement of Mr Sadam Husayn, vice-president of the Revolutionary Command Council, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the nationalization decision on 1 June.
2. Official statement of the conference of kings and leaders of the member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Algeria, 4-6 March 1975.
3. Report on "OPEC Activity in Confronting Oil Monopolies," General Union of Workers in the Oil, Minerals and Chemicals Industry in Iraq.
4. Ibrahim Shahatah, "Aid of OPEC States and Cooperation With Sources of Trade Financing," ARAB OIL AND COOPERATION magazine, Vol V, No 1, 1979.

8591

CSO: 4802

IRAQ

BRIEFS

HUSAYN FEARED FOR LIFE--Beirut, August 2, (ANSA)--Iraq's new president Saddam Husayn who was reportedly the objective of a palace plot a few days back, feared for his life as long as late June, according to Arab diplomatic sources here. The sources said yesterday that the plot on his life was apparently organized when he was still number-two in the Iraqi regime and made an official visit to Jordan in that capacity. As these sources tell it, Saddam Husayn's arrival at Amman airport was preceded by another plane with sixty or so of his soldiers in full war-kit aboard. When a Jordanian general asked them to "disappear as soon as possible," they refused, telling him that they had been given the task of defending the Iraqi number-two, the sources reported. The plane which landed later not only carried the Iraqi vice-president and his political staff, but also a team of cooks and waiters who prepared Saddam Husayn's food and served him during the two-day visit, the sources said arguing that this showed he was afraid of being poisoned. In a final detail, they said that when he left Amman on July 1, he did not fly home as planned, but went by car in what was presumably another move to avoid an assassination attempt.
[Excerpt] [Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 2 Aug 79 AU]

CSO: 4820

EDITORIAL SEES PATIENCE IN DEALING WITH DISTURBANCES

Tel Aviv HAZOFEH in Hebrew 3 Jul 79 p 2

[Editorial: "Self-Restraint and Prevention of Disturbances"]

[Text] The defense minister instructed that legal proceedings against the leaders of Nablus be discontinued. They were accused of participating in an illegal demonstration. He also ordered the immediate reopening of Bir-Zeit University. This university, which was closed 2 months ago by the military authorities, is the "tip of the sword of the Palestinian struggle in Israel," as they put it. The president of the university promised to maintain law and order within his campus.

The idea is to prevent a confrontation at all costs. The government continues to act with utmost patience. This is why these resolutions were arrived at. But discontinuing legal proceedings followed collective punishment of the population of Nablus with restrictions on travel between it and the Arab countries. The indictments are still valid and will be brought up again if the accused try any further illegal activity.

Israel's leftists, from communists to SHELI, are active in incitation against the state for closing Bir-Zeit University. The university has become a center of hostile activity against Israel. The Arabs point to these Israelis, whose numbers are small, as proof to their "subjugation."

The Israeli democracy is very patient with the inciters from within, who are a great help to the Arabs in their war against Israeli authorities. But this minority receives a lot of publicity over the national media, as if it represented quite a majority within the Israeli public.

There is unrest in the territories, as a result of the autonomy talks. The PLO is terrorizing the local population into resisting Israeli settlements. Jewish communists and their like identify with the PLO. Among Israeli leftists, who support the instigators in Nablus, Bir-Zeit and more, there are quite a few who do not identify with the communists, but they admit to a self-hate complex.

Recently they started criticizing the defense system, a thing which for years was above public debate. This paper will not argue with RAKAH and SHELI who are so full of self-hate that they actually defend Arabs, including demonstrators against Jewish settlers, and those who throw rocks at Jewish citizens on their way to and from their homes.

But the Alignment ought to be able to restrain its people, if indeed it wants to have a consensus with Likud on defense matters.

8646
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HOUSING SHORTAGE NOW CRITICAL PROBLEM

Tel Aviv HAZOFEH in Hebrew 3 Jul 79 p 2

[Editorial: "A Time To Act"]

[Text] Tens of couples who invaded apartments in Tel Aviv and Herzliya, in protest over not receiving adequate housing, have resorted to methods that are unacceptable in an orderly society. If they do not vacate these apartments soon, the police will have to intervene.

This fact is but another testimony to the housing shortage which has become the most critical problem to be solved in the near future. On the eve of elections we were promised a gradual and fast solution to the housing shortage. This solution has been slow in coming.

Recently the housing minister has been promising all those who need it, that his office was in the process of finding real solutions for all those who need housing for their families. We have also been hearing that various Jewish organizations overseas are prepared to contribute large sums of money for housing inhabitants of poor neighborhoods.

There is goodwill. But those who need housing would like to see real results of all the promises and plans. The second term of this government hinges upon the construction of thousands of housing units for young couples and new immigrants.

The resolutions of the Jewish Agency declare that "its goal is to raise the standard of living of 45,000 families, close to 100,000 men, women and children, who now live in abject conditions."

This resolution ought to be implemented without any further delay. The housing projects need a lot of resources. The work of financing ought to be done at a faster pace. The time is now.

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CHIEF RABBINICAL COUNCIL AUTHORITY QUESTIONED

Jerusalem HAMODI'A in Hebrew 2 Jul 79 p 2

[Editorial: "The Chief Rabbinate Without Authority"]

[Text] Because of sinister maneuvers and devious tricks in trying to find a formula which will insure the NRP continued domination of the chief rabbinical council, that council and the chief rabbis are now serving without formal authority, and actually they are serving illegally unless the needed Knesset majority is found which will support one more extension, an extension that this time will also include a formal retroactive extension of their authority, which expired on 29 June.

Whatever happened and is happening with the election to the chief rabbinical council--even if "redemption" arrives in the form of a Knesset vote in favor of a new formula worked out by Likud and the NRP--shows the chief rabbinical council in a not very favorable light. This council exists and derives its authority at the whim of the secular law of the Knesset, which grants or denies it at will. The epitome of the national religious dream of seeing the rabbinate in Israel in all its glory, surrounded by a national halo, now looks quite the opposite, as an empty dream. There was nothing that could destroy the institution more than this approach of a need for a procedure of secular legislation, in addition to partisan-political content, which is not very glamorous or respectful.

For years there has been a dispute within the observant community on the ways to establish the chief rabbinate in Israel. On the one hand there are those who maintain that the rabbinate cannot derive its power from a secular institution such as the Knesset, or from voters who do not consider themselves bound to the laws of the Torah and those who preach those laws, i.e., the rabbis who serve on the rabbinical courts. On the other hand there are the disciples of religious Zionism, who, along with the seculars, have made the rabbinate subordinate to a set of election laws without any set standards, but standards that change often, according to the political mood of the moment.

Those who oppose this inept method foresaw and predicted the inevitable outcome: the total destruction of the prestige of the rabbis. The question is not just for the present, where the rabbis who had legal authority up to a few days ago have suddenly lost it, and cannot act, rule and decide. The bad part about this method is that from the outset the rabbis are prevented from acting the way they should, because they constantly have over their head the threat of political whims, which with one breath and one vote in political assemblies can disqualify rabbis, take away their authority and render them powerless.

Regrettably, even now that the rabbinate has been dragged to a prestigeless position unlike anything in the past, there is no effort made by those in charge: the minister of religious affairs and his cronies in the NRP, who are in charge of the rabbinate because of an ancient concession, could act unconventionally and pull the rabbinate out of the dilemma. Instead, they continue with the same methods and the old maneuvers and are constantly looking for the proper formula, according to constantly changing laws, which will insure their dominant influence over the direction the elections will take and over who the candidates will be.

Even if the leaders of the NRP succeed in passing some quick legislation which will renew the authority of the rabbinical council and will set a new election date, they will accomplish nothing inasmuch as the status of the chief rabbinical council is concerned, since the latter is very shaky to begin with, from the minute that unfortunate decision was made. That decision set the election of the rabbinate to be subordinate to a secular law which is diametrically opposed to it. It allows some voters to be secular and the whole setup is authorized by a secular law.

8646
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ISRAEL

EXTENDING TERM OF CHIEF RABBINICAL COUNCIL DEBATED

Tel Aviv HAZOFEH in Hebrew 3 Jul 79 p 2

[Editorial: "Extending the Term of the Chief Rabbinical Council"]

[Text] The Knesset will be called upon to approve a resolution extending the term of the chief rabbinical council, whose term has just expired. This will buy a whole year during which the law of the chief rabbinical council, its makeup, election and authority could be formulated.

The proposal of the minister of religious affairs for a new structure of the chief rabbinical council, the main point of which is the functional separation of the two chief rabbis, one, chief rabbi and one, president of the rabbinical court, alternating with each other, needs some more clarification. Elections to the chief rabbinical council and its structure are also in dispute. Therefore, once more, the term of the council has to be extended, until final conclusions can be drawn.

There is a dispute between the two chief rabbis with no apparent compromise between the two religious leaders. To wit, their depressing appearance on television, which caused, and still causes, complications that do not add to the prestige of the rabbinical council, whose founder considered it to be the beginning of the fulfillment of the promise: "And I shall return thy judges as of old." This bitter disagreement hurts badly. The public is sick of it.

The chief rabbinical council derives its vitality as the uppermost and united authority of the rabbinate in Israel, as a teaching center for all of the Jewish people and as the symbol of the kinship between the Jewry of the Torah and the commandments on the one hand, and the state, on the other hand, which is "the beginning of our redemption."

In spite of the dispute, the chief rabbinical council functions within its authority, although not with quite the same authority it would have had if proper relations were maintained within it.

There is, as is well known, a secular front which takes advantage of every weakness in order to get at the religious community. It published a letter against the chief rabbinate claiming that "its term has expired and it is no longer entitled to various governmental services that have been given to it." As if one can leave a vacuum in the functioning of national judicial institutions. The chief rabbinical council's authority is valid, continually, until such time as its authority is legally extended.

Extreme elements on the other side of the fence have also greeted the date with hostile remarks that have revealed once more their lack of respect for the chief rabbinical council in Israel. Their intervention can only be harmful.

What is necessary is to expedite the debate on the new legislation, to carefully examine the new structure in all its details, and to arrive at conclusions. The chief rabbinical council has to function in an orderly manner, and its election should be facilitated with no further delays, so it can function under more favorable conditions.

8646
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ISRAEL

PRICE POLICY ENCOUNTERS IMPLEMENTATION DIFFICULTIES

Jerusalem HAMODI'A in Hebrew 2 Jul 79 p 2

[Editorial: "A Compromise on Price Policy"]

[Text] The government did not vote on 1 July in favor of Prime Minister Begin's idea to freeze prices of basic commodities for a certain period of time, but, as is indicated, decided to look for an interim plan, as a compromise between the two positions: Mr Begin's approach and that of the economists who think that there is no way out of price hikes because of objective reasons of devaluations or rising prices on world markets.

The approach to freeze all prices is lacking, economically and socially. From an economic standpoint, it makes no sense because a price freeze means a governmental commitment of billions of pounds for subsidizing the commodities in question. Socially the benefits are only partial. Lower income people will indeed enjoy stable prices for that period, but at the same time the whole population will benefit from it, including rich people. There is no justification for the government supporting the latter.

The idea that is now taking shape in the government received the nickname "subsidy of the breadwinner," i.e., direct support of those who really need it: the breadwinners with low income and large families. This program may burden the government with another expense, but it will indeed be small compared with the expense entailed by the prime minister's idea and it includes social justice for those who really cannot withstand the load.

But even this plan raises various questions as to implementation. Which groups are the ones that need this subsidy, what will the criteria be, what will the income cutoff point be and who will administer all this? Another question is: Will all commodities lend themselves to utilizing this method? What about fuel prices, which have jumped on world markets, a question that was raised in the government meeting of 1 July. It seems that some policy, that the ministers declined to discuss, was indeed decided upon.

REORGANIZATION OF MILITARY COURT SYSTEM DEBATED

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Jul 79 pp 9, 15

[Article by Ze'ev Shif: "Reorganization of Military Court System Urged"]

[Text] The decision of Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refael Eytan to considerably reduce the sentence of a first lieutenant (from 8 to 2 years) immediately after the military high court of appeals ruled on the case of the officer, who had been found guilty of a serious violation during the Litani Operation, caused an immediate chain reaction. It focused the attention of the public and the Knesset on a subject that military security saw fit to censor. It caused an uproar in the legal community and among jurists in the universities. What is no less important: it revived the report of a distinguished committee, which deals, among other things, with the authority of the chief of staff and the major generals to reduce sentences handed down by military courts. If the recommendations of the report are now adopted, the authority of the chief of staff to reduce sentences of military courts will be drastically curtailed.

The report, known as the Shamgar report, was completed in May 1978 and has since been ignored. Only a few details of it were ever published. The public received the impression that it deals primarily with the recommendation to appoint a professional lawyer to head the military court of appeals, rather than appoint an officer--a major general--to this important job. When recently an officer with combat experience and without any legal background was again appointed to this position, some jurists claimed that it was not in line with the recommendations of the Shamgar report. At that time the defense minister was quoted as saying that he accepts the recommendations in principle, but will only act on them in the future.

The committee's recommendations were again put in the drawer, but it was the chief of staff who inadvertently focused attention to the report; first when he reduced the sentence of the reserve officer immediately after the trial, and later when he reduced, again, immediately after the trial, the sentence of an officer who had been tried for the violation during the Litani Operation. Coincidentally, it was Justice Me'ir Shamgar

who presided over the court in the Litani case. He was there as a reservist and as president of the military court of appeals. Public opinion claimed that there was a common denominator between the two cases, because of the similarity of the offense, and that there may be some who concluded that this recommendation implies that Arab life does not count. Lawyers also claimed that such a drastic reduction of sentence, with no explanation, immediately after the court handed down its detailed ruling, takes away from the prestige of the judges and the whole judicial system.

Fear of IDF Pressure

There were five members on the Shamgar committee. It would be a fallacy to think that these were recommendations of civilians, who look at the IDF from the outside and are not conversant with the problems of the military system. Chairman of the committee, Chief Justice Me'ir Shamgar, served in the past as chief military prosecutor. Two other members of the committee are in the military and serve as judges on the military appeals court: Col Dalya Dorner and Col Avraham Parish. The other members are Mr Arye Heger, a chief justice of the peace, and Dr Misha'el Kheshin, deputy legal adviser to the government. What brought about the appointment of the committee is the conditions of the professional judges in the military court system and the difficulties encountered in finding qualified candidates. A year earlier, in July 1977, Justice Shamgar presented a report in which he recommended increasing the number of service days for civilian judges in the reserves so that they can assist the military judicial system. When it turned out that this recommendation does not do too much, the above committee was appointed.

The Shamgar committee had seven recommendations. Its basic contention was the shortage of professional judges, but actually it is obvious that the committee was concerned with the problems of observing the law in the IDF and with insuring that the judicial system be independent and outside of the pressure system of the high command. As early as in the introduction it is mentioned that the lack of skilled candidates to serve as professional judges creates "significant delays in the military judicial processes and may undermine discipline and adherence to the law." Another very significant point raised by the report is that the activity of the military courts transcends quite a bit beyond questions of military discipline and that their authority encompasses criminal aspects as well. Therefore the public responsibility on a judge who is not a jurist is quite significant.

Let us present the recommendations, not necessarily in the order in which they appear in the report. One of the most important proposals is that the chief of staff and the major generals will be authorized to reduce sentences only in disciplinary cases. If criminal offenses are at issue, the sentence will not require the approval of the chief of staff or a major general, and it will be valid after the court of appeals rules or

after the appeal period has lapsed. Thus, in cases such as that of reservist Lederman and the officer of the Litani case, the sentence would not have been sent for approval of the chief of staff (these recommendations, it may be recalled, were handed before the above two cases were in court).

The reasoning for this recommendation is interesting. The committee says that if the chief of staff and the major generals have the authority to reduce sentences "there is room for inter military pressures and that this entails a serious loophole in normal judicial proceedings." This is so because "in many cases, the penalties handed down after hearing testimony and with complete explanations were overturned, without reason, shortly after being handed down." The report says that this has a bearing "on the prestige of the judge as well as that of the court." It is difficult to justify such cases when the offenses are clearly criminal. The committee cites another aspect on this issue and says that "in cases of corruption and dishonesty the outcome in military courts is often different from that of civilian courts."

It turns out that in addition to this authority of the chief of staff and the major generals there is an IDF committee for "evaluating the penalty." This committee, which consists of the chief military prosecutor and two colonels who are appointed by the chief of staff, is authorized to evaluate penalties every 6 months, even if a penalty is final and has already been through all legal phases. The committee maintains that "this is a far-reaching authority and is different from the civilian system," as it may reduce a penalty by half. It therefore proposes to enact a military system, identical to the civilian one (in one case the military system agreed to acquit or reduce the sentence of AWOL Druze soldiers. This prompted an immediate reaction from some Druze leaders who asked that similar sentence reduction be granted to other Druze offenders).

Another recommendation of the committee--to revamp the division of judicial regions within the IDF--is also explained, in general, by the need to free judges from possible pressures. Today there are seven judicial regions in the IDF. In addition to the offices of the chief of staff and each command, each "branch" has its own judicial region. The committee puts it bluntly: "Quite often difficulties are encountered in appointing judges who are sufficiently removed from any direct or indirect connection with the accused. The higher the rank of the accused the higher the difficulty." Moreover, "even the atmosphere in a judicial region may not be free when the accused is of high rank or when the case involves an incident in which people of the region are involved one way or another." Thus an atmosphere is created which may "impair the objectivity of the judge." Therefore the committee proposes to completely separate the division of the judicial regions from the general organization of the IDF. Instead of seven regions it proposes three territorial regions (in which the air force and the navy will also be included). Thus, the need to receive the approval of the major

general in command for a sentence handed down by the regional court will be voided.

Judges for Life

The remaining four recommendations are also designed to ease or even break off the dependence of the military judicial system on the military command or to connect it to the civilian system and set identical standards for both. For example, the committee proposes to consider whether it is desirable to allow, in certain cases of military rulings, an additional appeal to the supreme court. The committee explains that thereby there will be "one high judicial overseeing, by the highest court in the land," and that this will bring about a unification of the judicial system. Interestingly enough the committee would like to see the authority to appeal to the supreme court not with the military judicial system, but with the chief justice. This probably also has some significance.

The question of appointing military judges is a separate issue altogether. The committee proposes, for all intents and purposes, to revoke the authority of the chief of staff to do so, and to transfer this job to civilian authorities. Today, all key appointments to military judge-ships depend on the chief of staff's concurrence, be it for the appointment itself or for a recommendation. For example, a chief justice of a regional or special military court, who always has to be a jurist, is appointed by the chief of staff. The chief justice of the appeals court is appointed by the president, but only upon the recommendation of the chief of staff. His deputy, also a jurist, is appointed by the defense minister, also upon the recommendation of the chief of staff. The Shangar committee says in this context: "The determination of the appointment of a judge, which is done by office holders within the military hierarchy, can objectively only detract from the prestige of the position."

At this point the committee has a far-reaching proposal--judges should be appointed by the president per recommendations of committees for appointing judges, as is done for all courts in the country. It turns out that there was quite a debate on this point within the Shangar committee. All members were for changing the present situation where the appointment is within the authority of the chief of staff. The question was whether to leave it to a new appointing committee, to be defined legally, but which should be properly represented by civilians, or to modify the structure of the present committees so that the second minister will always be the defense minister. The majority was for the second proposal. In this context it was also recommended that the chief justice of the military court of appeals be a prestigious, experienced jurist, who is also familiar with the military aspect.

The committee is rather far-reaching in its attempt to preserve the prestige and independence of the military justices, to the point of

discussing their tenure. Today a military judge may be gotten rid of, because the appointment, in all cases, is temporary (for example, the chief justice of the regional court has a 5-year term). The committee recommends that each judge have a 2-year trial period, but after that the appointment would become permanent. It can only be revoked if the term is to be terminated by law, if the judge resigns, retires or dies. Any case of termination--according to the committee--depends on the decision of the committee for the appointment of judges.

No wonder that these revolutionary recommendations of the Shamgar committee were shelved before they even had a chance to be debated. The defense system did not consider them in detail. The report was not even the subject of an interministerial discussion (between the defense and the justice ministers). But it can be assumed that now it will be passed on to the prime minister, the exterior and defense committee and the constitution, law and justice committee of the Knesset. Following the above-mentioned court cases there will probably be a new phase in debating it.

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ISRAEL

BRIEFS

MAYOR LEAVES ELECTRIC COMPANY--Ilyas Frayj, the mayor of Bethlehem, resigned from the chairmanship of the board of directors of the East Jerusalem Electric Company and froze his membership on the board following an announcement published by the employees in the East Jerusalem papers today. In his notice of resignation the Bethlehem mayor accused the workers' professional union of heavily damaging the company and its employees and of insulting the board of directors. Ilyas Frayj said that the professional union's members are not faithful to the agreement with the company according to which the employees have resumed work. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 1 Aug 79 TA]

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MOROCCO

GOVERNMENT 'COULD NOT ACCEPT' INDEPENDENT SAHARA PROVINCE IN SOUTH

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Dispatch by Louis Gravier: "Morocco Could Exercise Its Right of Preemption if Mauritania Abandons Tiris-el-Gharbia"]

[Text] Rabat--"Morocco cannot agree to the Saharan provinces' being alienated, and if Mauritania gives in Morocco could exercise its right of preemption in the name of history and its inalienable territorial integrity and also, above all, for a simple reason: to insure its security." This is the assertion discussed by former Minister Ahmed Alaoui in the editorial published in MAROC-SOIR of 25 July.

This stance was motivated by Mauritania's vote at the OAU summit in Monrovia in favor of the recommendation advocating a referendum in the Western Sahara.

The gist of Mr Alaoui's article is that historically the authority of the Moroccan dynasties, especially that of the Almoravides from the Sahara, was exercised over the whole of Mauritania before Mauritania became an independent state (in 1960). Until colonization this territory enjoyed "a kind of autonomy under the emir's authority," and he held this authority from allegiance to the sultan and from delegation by the sultan through dahir (Moroccan law bearing the sultan's seal). Subsequently, since Morocco recognized Mauritania, it was only natural that after the "Green March" Nouakchott should obtain a section of the former Spanish Sahara which was part of Mauritanian territory, namely Tiris-el-Gharbia.

However, the Mauritanian representative's vote in Monrovia has introduced a new factor which leads Mr Alaoui to write: "We disagree on this point." His argument is based on quotations from King Hassan II's speeches and statements on the West Saharan conflict.

The reason for this determination lies, according to the editorialist, in the fact that Morocco could not accept the existence of a "piece of land between it and Mauritania" in which "a so-called state" would be installed which would merely be "a forward-based bastion of Algerian hegemonism, a base for attacks and a hotbed of subversion"--which would make it possible to encircle and crush Morocco.

TUNISIA

BRIEFS

OAU'S PALESTINIAN DECISION--Tunis, TAP--President Bourguiba today conferred with Mohamed Fitouri, minister of foreign affairs, who presented him with a report on the work of the 16th OAU summit, which met recently in Monrovia. President Bourguiba, having to acquaint himself with the decisions taken by the summit with regard to the major issues which concern the peoples and governments of the African Continent, and especially those connected with the Sahara and the Palestinian cause, expressed his satisfaction with the African leaders' support for the Palestinian cause and their adherence to the principle of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, in particular their right to self-determination and the constitution of a free state on its territory. [Text] [Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD]

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